

WHAT WAS SAID
ON SALOONS NEAR
PUBLIC SCHOOLSFurther Details of Testimony
on Excise Bill in Sen-
ate Hearings.LOCATIONS ARE
EXPLAINED IN DETAILSchool Board Represented in the
Protests Against Present
Conditions.

One of the most vigorous protests against the excessive number of saloons within Washington and against their locations that was lodged before the Senate committee that held hearings upon the proposed excise law, was the one registered by those who are interested in school children, and in favor of the proposed provision that will increase the distance a saloon must be from a public school.

The First Witness.

The Hon. Frederick L. Fishback was the first witness to testify upon the subject, and he said:

Mr. Chairman and Senators, I would like to say that I come here of my own volition purely on account of my interest in the saloon question as it relates to the public schools. As I have seen the situation on Seventh street and in the vicinity of the high schools, and on Fourteenth street near the Dennison School particularly, I have been impressed with the fact that something must be done to change the situation in those localities.

The Dennison School has now in it 340 pupils. Around the corner, on Fourteenth street, from that Dennison School, which is located on S street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, is a room with a dining room upstairs and with a summer garden, adjacent to it, of which, under the guise of "palm garden," is merely a place to sell liquor. To my mind it is doing more damage than probably any other place in the District of Columbia. Because it is in a neighborhood which is generally supposed to be respectable, I stepped the distance off, and the measurements which I have taken that way are generally very accurate, and found that it is 566 feet from the school door to the door of the barroom.

Senator Works—That is around the corner?

Mr. Fishback—That is around the corner and 516 feet from the school door to the entrance to the palm garden, which is one door nearer the corner. But the fact is that the rear of this palm garden abuts on the rear of the public school property just across an alley. I speak of that being such a distressing situation there, because the school children, in the spring and summer and fall the young people frequent that place to a very great extent. Any of us who are familiar with the situation on the street know that practically the whole block between S and T streets on the east side of Fourteenth street is lined with automobiles throughout the late afternoon and evening, and sometimes even around on S street, and it is not all to be accommodated on Fourteenth street itself.

The Central High School.

I wish to speak now of the Central High School situation. On the block on Seventh street between O and P streets there are three school buildings. The Henry School, which is located on the P street side of the block, was built about 1878 or 1879, I should say, or maybe 1880. The Central High School was completed in 1883, and about the year 1890 the northwest wing of that school was built, and a few years later the Polk School was also erected on what was the high school yard. It was a very deplorable thing that the ground was taken. It was sadly needed for the school playground, and it was done merely for the purpose of saving the money which would have been required to purchase a site.

I want to call attention now, however, to the mile limit of the Soldiers' Home. The act of February 28, 1891, prohibited thereafter the sale of liquor within one mile of the Soldiers' Home. It is all indicated on this map here (indicating). I recall my boyhood the deplorable conditions which existed north of R street out what is now called Georgia avenue, but what was then Seventh street road, on account of the liquor that was sold there. Any of us who are at all familiar with the conditions in northwest Washington know absolutely that the conditions in that section now are infinitely better. No one would attempt to deny that statement.

The mile limit of the Soldiers' Home reaches just to the northeast corner of the McKinley Manual Training School, and as soon as you leave the mile limit the saloons are very numerous and immediately opposite the south end of the

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.
FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Fair tonight and Tuesday; moderately warm.TEMPERATURES.
U. S. BUREAU OF WEATHER.
AFTERNOON.
5 a. m. 67
6 a. m. 72
7 a. m. 78
8 a. m. 82
9 a. m. 85
10 a. m. 88
11 a. m. 90
12 noon 92
1 p. m. 93
2 p. m. 94
3 p. m. 95
4 p. m. 96
5 p. m. 97
6 p. m. 98
7 p. m. 99
8 p. m. 100
9 p. m. 101
10 p. m. 102
11 p. m. 103
12 m. 104TIDE TABLE.
Today—High tide, 10:36 a. m. and 11:12 p. m. Low tide, 4:28 a. m. and 5:26 p. m.
Tomorrow—High tide, 11:32 a. m. Low tide, 5:27 a. m. and 6:29 p. m.SUN TABLE.
Sun rises.....4:45 Sun sets.....7:10HOT CAMPAIGN
IN OHIO ENDS
THIS EVENINGReign of Political Terror
Exists in Boss-Con-
trolled Cincinnati.TAFT AND COLONEL
MAKE FINAL APPEALInvasion of New Jersey to Follow
Bitter Fight in Buckeye
State.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

The last lap of the great Ohio fight between Roosevelt and Taft was entered this morning, and will be finished late tonight with the windup meetings all over the State. Just a few sleepless hours after that, and the primary polls will open tomorrow morning that will decide whether the Taft candidacy shall be pressed farther, or whether it must be dropped in frank recognition of defeat.

It is the intention of the Taft backers to stick to the fight if they get half or more in Ohio; to start their pay cars for New Jersey in the effort to break even there, and then, down to the Chicago meeting, to devote all effort to strictly practical methods of controlling the national committee, inducing it to decide contests in favor of Taft, and making up a temporary roll that will be favorable to the Administration.

Stories of Taft Methods.

From Cincinnati today came detailed stories of the Taft methods, which indicate more clearly than anything heretofore, how the Taft machine is to be operated from this time forth. In Cincinnati a reign of political terror prevails. Men of affairs, fearing the power which the Charles P. Taft financial and political organization wields, have not dared to take part in the campaign, lest the screws be put on them and their business be destroyed. The publicity situation has been particularly bad. Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt manager, addressed a meeting in Cincinnati Saturday night, and spoke with William Frenders, controller of New York City, for Roosevelt.

"We would have been absolutely certain of carrying Cincinnati if Roosevelt would have consented to enter the town," said the Senator. "But he would not go into Taft's home city. Frenders had a perfectly immense meeting, all I did was to make a few introductory remarks. Well, that meeting was mentioned in the Enquirer, and the Roosevelt committee carried a modest little advertisement around to the Times-Star, the Charles P. Taft and his great difficulty getting it accepted. That is the sort of game we have been against in Cincinnati."

Notwithstanding all this, we are able to carry one of the two districts in the town. If Roosevelt had gone there, we would have swept the place. I never saw such bitterness in a political fight.

Columbus for Colonel.

"Sunday I went up to Columbus and spent the day. It's all Roosevelt there; they talk about the town going three to one for him. I went around among the people on the streets, talking to them, and found that judgment seemed to be borne out by the expression."

"Up at the college town of Delaware, where the Ohio Wesleyan university is, Roosevelt had a meeting, and the place was full of farmers. I moved around in the crowd and learned that they had been driving in ever since daylight, many coming overland as much as twenty miles. It was surely a Roosevelt crowd of farmers, as well as townspeople, there."

Perhaps the most significant indication of the probable result of the primaries tomorrow is the fact that the news correspondents of the anti-Roosevelt papers are sending stories admitting that the chances are in favor of the former President. The real hope of the Taft forces is that of the district delegates they may get an even break, and along with this capture control of the State convention which will choose and instruct the six delegates at large. Both sides were disposed to reserve moderation in their claims today, from Cincinnati came the story that the alliance between George B. Cox and Charles P. Taft, in the Taft interest, was not holding well; the Cox following hates Taft with a consuming hatred, and whether the Cox forces will stick when it comes to the voting, will in a large measure be determinative of the result.

Printers' Union
Upholds Ty Cobb

San Johnson's action against the Detroit baseball players does not meet with the approval of the members of the Columbus (O.) Typographical union, and his stand in the strike of the athletes has been termed "repugnant to the principles of organized labor." The printers met in the Typographical Temple.

Edmund A. Hutchison introduced a resolution expressing warm approbation of the action of the Detroit players. He said that the team's action was upheld by organized labor.

There are about 2,000 printers in Washington, and while in their meeting yesterday they did not agree to remain away from games played by a Detroit club without the striking members in the game, fully three-fourths of the typesetters will not attend games played here this summer by the Tigers unless the striking players themselves take part.

Prominent Participants in the Dolly Madison Harmony Breakfast Today

BIDDING FOR FAMED
HOTEL ARLINGTON
FURNISHINGS IS ONMomentoes of Now Aban-
doned "House of Presi-
dents" Eagerly Sought.

The auction sale of the historic and modern pieces of furniture of the Arlington Hotel, the first step in the final dissolution of this old hostelry, was begun this morning, a crowd of 200 bidders attending and alternating between keen rivalry and esultory bidding. Some valuable pieces were allowed to go for very low prices.

"Alexander's Feast," the large painting which adorned the west wall of the first floor parlor, was sold for \$50, the major sale of the morning. Bronzes, some of them signed, brought better prices than the furniture, although several mahogany library tables and desks brought \$35 and \$40. The allegory of "Night," an oil painting of a woman draped only in murky clouds, was sold for \$15. A magnificent Canton China umbrella jar went for \$18, several of the feminine bidders bemoaning their large luck in not getting this useful memento.

Among the bidders were numerous persons who have lived in the hotel at some time or other. Most of them were content to drop in a small bronze or picture. The small water colors and oils sold at prices below the cost of framing, most of them from \$3 to \$5.

Many persons spent the morning examining the larger pieces of furniture which will be sold later. Some of the finer pieces of marquetry and one or two cabinets inlaid with pearl and lapis-lazuli were held back for a keener set of bidders.

SUPREME KNIGHT
HERE FOR UNVEILINGJames Flaherty To Assist In Co-
lumbus Statue Ceremonies,
June 8.

James Flaherty, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, arrives in Washington Wednesday from Philadelphia, and will remain in the city until after the unveiling of the Columbus Memorial on June 8. Mr. Flaherty will assist in completing the final arrangements for the unveiling. He was in the city last night, and returned to Pennsylvania this morning.

Fifty thousand knights are expected here if the weather conditions are good, but if the weather is threatening no more than 25,000 are looked for.

Work on the memorial at the Union Station plaza is progressing splendidly. Two sculptors from the Piccirilli Brothers Company, of New York, are today engraving the inscription which goes on the north side of the memorial.

WOMEN PAY HOMAGE
TO DOLLY MADISON
AT HARMONY FEASTNotable Social Gathering Attends First
Political Banquet Ever Held By and
For the Fair Sex Alone.

All traditions of political banquets were shattered today at the first national observance of the birthday anniversary of Dolly Madison, when nearly 400 women gathered at Rauscher's for a breakfast in her honor. Except for the members of the Marine Band, and the soft-footed waiters, there was no one present except the women.

It was a gay gathering. The patron saint of this meeting of the women of Democracy was vivacious and her spirit pervaded the morning feast. Warm weather and the demands of fashion brought together a mass of filmy, colored creations; both as to hats and gowns, and to lend further charm to the Dolly Madison breakfast was the fact that about the board was gathered a company of the most charming and distinguished women in America.

WASHINGTON HAS
TOUCH OF HEATThermometer In Capital Climbs to
85 Degrees At the Noon
Hour.

It was 82 at the Weather Bureau when the clerks went on the street at noon today, and 85 degrees Fahrenheit at Affleck's at the same hour. This is only about 10 degrees hotter than a well regulated May 20 would be, according to the records of the Weather Bureau. And, as the temperature continued to climb after the dinner hour and gives no prospect of dropping materially tomorrow, the heat Washington has been deprived of in the last few weeks will be delivered all at once.

Today was distinctly a straw-hat jockey, curled-sleeve day for the men and a day when women dived into cedar chests for diaphanous clothing. Horses did not drop in the sun or aged pedestrians succumb to the heat—nothing like that, but it was a fine summer day, and after three weeks of a chilly mistake for spring seemed hot.

Two Prominent Women.

Chief among those to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the birth of the famous First Lady was one who has come near to occupying the same position and one who, as one never knows how politics will turn, may be an American queen herself. Both Mrs. W. J. Bryan and Mrs. Champ Clark were on the program, Mrs. Bryan responding to a toast and Mrs. Clark acting as toastmistress. Nor did this breakfast only serve to keep green the memory of the patron saint of the women of Democracy; there is a deal of real political influence among the wives of the men who are leaders in their party. It is not without precedent that diplomatic posts and Cabinet positions have swung on the likes or dislikes of political women. That these feminine leaders become acquainted and join harmoniously on an issue has been spoken of as a matter of real importance during the two months in which preparations have been made for this "breakfast." It violated all common notions of when breakfast should occur. For it was a mighty hungry woman who ate no breakfast until the one at Rauscher's where the highly elaborated "coffee and rolls" came on after 12 o'clock.

"Popular, Brave, and Tolerant," addressed (Continued on Fifth Page.)

LAUD LORIMER
IN REPORT TO
SENATE TODAYIllinois Man Cleared of
Bribery Charge by
Committee.MINORITY REPORT
SCORES SENATORDeclares Record Reeks and Teems
With Evidence of Cor-
ruption.

The immaculate and uncorrupted nature of Senator "Billy" Lorimer of Illinois, who is alleged to owe his seat in the Senate to bribery, is painted in most alluring and skillful fashion today in the report of the majority of the Lorimer Committee, which was filed in the Senate this afternoon.

The report was presented by Senator Dillingham of Vermont, chairman of the committee. It is joined in by Senators Gamble and Jones, Republicans, and by Senators Johnston of Alabama and Fletcher, Democrats.

Considered in its entirety, the report, which is ninety-one pages, is a remarkable tribute to the blond boss from Chicago.

Says Votes Were Bought.

The minority report signed by Senators Lee, Kern, and Kenyon is a scathing arraignment of the methods used to elect Lorimer. It is a lengthy document and contains a careful review of the evidence.

In conclusion, the minority report finds that the confessions of members of the legislature, strengthened by corroborative circumstances and other evidence not only establishes conclusively that at least ten votes were purchased for the purpose of electing William Lorimer to the Senate, but also that the record reeks and teems with evidence of a general scheme of corruption.

In the first place, the majority of the committee holds that the case is res adjudicata, and that having once disposed of it the Senate should not act on it again. But going farther than this, the majority of the committee undertakes to show that the charges of corruption in connection with the election of Lorimer have not been sustained.

The five Senators who have signed the report have always adhered to Lorimer, with the exception of Senator Jones of Washington, who has faced both ways on the question. Just now Jones is supporting Lorimer, though in the last Congress he had signed the minority report.

It was suggested today that "Lorimer, the immaculate," may be the title bestowed on the Senator under charges if the majority report is accepted by the Senate. In his treatment of the case, Judge Haney, counsel for Lorimer, has compared him to John of Arc. The majority of the committee has not compared him with the French heroine, but at the same time, puts him on a high plane of estimation.

Under the head, "No Corruption in His Election," which ends the report, the five members that sign it solemnly aver: "We are convinced that no vote was secured for him by bribery; that whatever money White, Beckemeyer, Link, Holtzlaw, or any other person received was not paid by anyone on Mr. Lorimer's behalf to secure such vote or votes for him; that neither Edward Hines nor anyone else raised or contributed to a fund to be used to secure his election; that his election was the logical result of existing political conditions in the State of Illinois, and was free from corrupt practice, and therefore, we must find, and we do find, that William Lorimer is innocent of all brought about or influenced by corrupt methods and practices."

No Personal Guilt.

"There is absolutely no evidence in all the testimony submitted intimating, suggesting, or charging that William Lorimer was personally guilty of any corrupt practices in securing his election, or that he had any knowledge of any such corrupt practices, or that he authorized any one to employ corrupt practices in his election."

The five Senators also adopt the doctrine of res adjudicata urged by Lorimer. (Continued on Second Page.)

IN CONGRESS TODAY

SENATE.
Senate met at noon.
Majority report of Senate committee gives Senator Lorimer a clean bill and pays him tribute.
Judiciary Committee orders report on measure to increase term of President to six years.
Senator Crawford introduces bill which would limit Federal judges under Supreme Judges to ten-year terms.

HOUSE.
The House met at 11 o'clock.
Bills on the unanimous consent calendar were considered.
The Archibald hearing was resumed.
The most inspection investigation was resumed.
Congressman Cary introduced a bill to charter the Virginia Terminal Company, a new car line.

DETROIT PLAYERS
TO BE PLACED ON
LEAGUE BLACKLISTMust Return to Work in
Five Days, Is Edict of
Manager.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—If the striking members of the Detroit Tigers who are refusing to play until Ty Cobb is reinstated, do not give in within five days, all will be blacklisted and banned from the American League.

This was the notice served upon the nineteen players this afternoon by Manager Hugh Jennings, following a conference of the following American League magnates: President Ban Johnson, of the American League; Manager Connie Mack, of the Athletics; President McAleer, of the Boston Americans; President Navin, of the Detroit team; Frank Farrell, of the New Yorks, and Jennings.

If the men hold out, it was announced, a new Detroit team will be made up of "strike-breakers."

Jennings, who at first was in sympathy with the players, has now aligned himself with the magnates and asserts the strikers are unjustified in their action.

Cobb stated today he knew nothing about Luckner, the spectator he attacked in New York, being a cripple. He said the man was bigger than himself and had his right hand in his pocket. He feared he was going to pull a gun.

Whatever hope the striking players had that the arrival of President Navin would adjust affairs so they could return to the game was dissipated upon the Detroit magnate's arrival here.

I am with President Johnson in what he has done, and in whatever he proposes to do, were his first words.

"We will get together some how a team to represent Detroit in the American League. I have been with the American League for ten years, and expect to stand by them many more."

Most of the striking players had disappeared from the Hotel Aldine this morning. Only Bush, Cobb, and DeLahanty were in evidence. It is said the others have gone to the various towns of the circuit to enlist support from the players of the other clubs.

Labor Leaders Want
Tigers to Stand by
Cobb to Last Ditch

Baseball unionized, is the outcome predicted here today by officials of the American Federation of Labor as the ultimate result of the drastic measures taken by President Ban Johnson of the American League against the Detroit team.

The action of Ty Cobb in resenting the insult which precipitated the "strike" of the Detroit team was strongly commended by officials of the Federation, who were a unit in declaring that "the Tigers should stand by Cobb and refuse to play until he is reinstated."

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, left for Chicago early today en route to Muscatine, Iowa, where he will personally take a hand in the button workers' strike.